



ALEXANDRIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

THE GOVERNOR says "the fact that rich people are permitted to pay their taxes with coupons at half price, while poor people are compelled to pay theirs in cash, is a grievance of which the latter have just cause of complaint." And so it is. But the legislature has it in its easy power to remove that cause of complaint, by a compromise with the State's creditors, by which all the outstanding coupons and, the principal of the debt may be funded in long bonds, at a low rate of interest, so that the coupons being thus absorbed, all taxpayers will be compelled to pay their tax bills with cash. Such a settlement will be satisfactory to the creditors and honorable to the State. But the members of the legislature "can't see it." They seem to have gone clean daft on the debt question.

THE WASHINGTON Republican says "the last democratic House of Representatives could have removed the last vestige of war taxation—the internal revenue tax on tobacco." It could, could it? Well, maybe so. But when the democratic Speaker recognized Mr. Henderson, a democratic member from North Carolina, to move the consideration of a bill to remove "the last vestige of war taxation—the internal revenue tax on tobacco," it did not get the requisite majority, the vote being: For the motion, democrats 131, republicans 8; against it, republicans 107, democrats 5.

SPANDAUER, the perjurer, whose testimony the members of the prejudiced and cowardly court that tried Mrs. Surratt attempted to make their excuse for the murder they committed, seems to be an expert in perjury. He has been charged with that crime several times, and is now in jail in Baltimore for preparing false evidence in a divorce case. For the good of society he should soon be in the penitentiary, in which, for his own eternal good, he should have been locked up before the guilt of an innocent old lady's murder was on his soul.

WITH THE South casting one hundred and fifty-three of the two hundred and one votes necessary to elect a President, why the Postmaster General, under a democratic administration, should make a rule by which no ex-Confederate in the postoffice department can be promoted, is a question which only Mr. Vilas can answer, and he says he hasn't time to do so. He had better find time before the next Presidential election, that is if he be really interested in the welfare of the party by whose success he was enabled to obtain his present position.

GOVERNOR LEE says: "From July to December of last year, in fifty-five counties and twelve cities of the State, upwards of three thousand people tendered coupons for taxes, to the amount of over one hundred and five thousand dollars." With the U. S. Supreme Court to back them, the only wonder about this statement is that the number of taxpayers who paid their taxes by a simple tender—not delivery—of coupons, was not greater; but no such wonder will be engendered by the auditor's next report.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BRADY, of Virginia, says: "As far as the debt is concerned I see but one solution, and that is an honorable compromise with the State's creditors, and the proposition of the bondholders seems to be fair." And yet Mr. Brady, until General Mahone, for whom he had done so much, turned his back on him, was the General's chief lieutenant in the execution of all his plans, including, of course, that for the repudiation of the State debt.

THE WASHINGTON Republican says, "the wise policy of the republican party made the credit of the United States better than that of any other nation in the world." But the Republican fails to add that save only and except for the assistance rendered General Mahone by the republican party, the credit of Virginia would have never been shattered by the repudiation measures that were adopted through his influence.

MASTER WORKMAN QUINN, of district 49, knights of labor, says: "One of the two objects the knights have is to abolish property." It is safe to say that none of the knights down this way, who have property, have any such object; and also, that no knight who may now have such an object, will continue to have it a moment after he shall have acquired some property, no matter how little.

It is hoped that Mr. Cleveland, in his wild desire to obtain the colored vote in the republican State of Massachusetts, may not lose the white vote in the Southern democratic States. But the echoes of the murmur of political wreck are painfully audible in all the latter States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1887. A gentleman high in official position, and who knows whereof he speaks, in a talk with the GAZETTE's correspondent this morning, said there was no doubt of the fact that Mr. Carlisle had been offered the Treasury portfolio, but had declined it, for reasons best known to himself, but which are supposed to be because he thinks the holding of that office might only be for two years, and would hinder his subsequent political preference. The gentleman referred to says Assistant Secretary Fairchild has been definitely determined upon for Mr. Manning's successor, for various reasons,

among them the facts that his promotion will be in the line of civil service reform, because his ideas agree with the President's on the silver and other financial questions and on the subject of tariff reform, because he hails from New York, where the President's fences need repairs, because he is pressed by New Yorkers, and finally because he is related to the large and influential Seymour family of his native State. On the subject of the commission to be appointed under the interstate commerce bill, the gentleman referred to said, Mr. Morrison would certainly be the president of that commission. In the course of the interview he said the President is considerably put out with both Mr. Randall and Mr. Holman, attributing to them all the trouble about the appropriation bills caused by the delay in reporting those bills, and that whereas Mr. Randall had, early in the administration, the disposal of almost the entire federal patronage of Pennsylvania, he had little or none now, and that the recent appointment of the Harrisburg postmaster was made against his protest. He also said, and this will be satisfactory to democrats throughout the country, that during the remaining two years of the administration it will act more in accordance with the idea of "turning the rascals out," upon which it was elected, as the evil effects of pursuing the opposite policy had become too conspicuous to be ignored any longer.

The talk here to-day is to the effect that the interstate commerce commission will be composed of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, as president, and Kerman of New York, Coolidge of Michigan, Bragg of Mississippi, and either Judge Devens or Railroad Commissioner Kingsley, of Massachusetts, and that the official announcement of the composition of the commission will be made as soon as Governor Robinson, the republican governor of Massachusetts, who has returned to Boston, shall decide which of the two latter shall be selected. The salary of the members of the commission is \$7,500 a year, over twenty dollars a day, including Sundays, besides traveling expenses.

A member of the Virginia delegation to the national democratic convention of 1880, here to-day, who had read a paragraph in this correspondence of a few days ago to the effect that Mr. Robert Garrett was a possible candidate for the Presidency, says that at the convention referred to a scheme was proposed for making Mr. Garrett's father the nominee, and that in a certain contingency several Southern States, including Virginia, would have voted for him.

A Western man now here, who has been doing to Alexandria to look at the place, having been attracted by the boom there, says workmen can live cheaper there than in any part of the West. Corn meal and bacon, he says, are cheaper in the West, but working men like good "grub" as well as those who don't work, and that every other article of food is cheaper in Alexandria than in the West, and that rent is probably twice as cheap.

Secretary Endicott has returned, and was at his desk in the War Department to-day. He reiterates his denial of the existence of any ill feeling between the President and himself.

As a sample of the way in which the appropriation bills were prepared by the House appropriations committee, it may be stated that Commissioner Miller, of the internal revenue bureau, went before the subcommittee having the appropriation for that bureau in charge, of which Mr. Holman was chairman, and stated that though he had dismissed thirty-two clerks, he thought his force would be sufficient to attend to the additional business imposed by the oleomargarine bill if he were allowed an extra chief of division. When Mr. Miller left the room Mr. Holman said, "he acknowledges that he had too many clerks by discharging thirty-two of them, so if we allow him an extra chief, we will pay the salary of that chief by cutting off two more clerks," and the bill was so formulated. But when it was presented to the full committee, Mr. Randall, the chairman, said, "Oh, we don't want any more chiefs," and struck out the provision for one, but failed to strike out the one for cutting off the two clerks.

Lieut. Z. H. Strother, U. S. A., at his own request, has been relieved from duty at the Virginia Agricultural College at Blacksburg.

Labor and the Church.

Cardinal Gibbons, in Rome yesterday, in speaking on the subject of the knights of labor in America, among other things said: "At the outset I felt sure there was a widespread belief in our community that the American hierarchy, in the face of all the unhappy difficulties which had arisen or might arise in the future between capital and labor, would always endeavor to range itself, irrespective of the possible consequences, upon the side of order, justice and right. But what constitutes justice and right in a given concrete and sometimes complex case is often a question of serious difficulty. The American bishops and archbishops are unable to see anything of an objectionable nature in the constitution of the knights of labor as the order is at present represented to the world. What effect the future action of the knights, arising from future developments or modifications, might have on the hierarchy, I am unwilling to say, as the case is at present before us. I do not think there should be any opposition between labor and capital. One without the other is practically useless. One thing is certain, the principles of anarchy must be discontinued. They can work no good, even to those who invoke and seek their enforcement, and must surely result in disaster." His Eminence went on to say that Americans have practically seen the last of those violent outbursts of misguided men, in a land where there are such capacities for prosperity and happiness.

DRINKERS' LICENSE.—Councilman Otley, of Richmond, has created a sensation by introducing an ordinance providing that hereafter any drinker of malt and spirituous liquor in Richmond shall take out a license, to be known as a "liquor drinker's license." The ordinance provides that the liquor drinker's license shall be issued by the clerk of the Hustings Court to any person applying therefor over twenty-one years of age, and shall authorize the party taking out the license to purchase from any dealer anywhere authorized and licensed to sell the same, so far as the jurisdiction of the city is concerned, any liquors at all lawful hours for a period of twelve months. It recites further, that the cost of such a drinker's license shall be one dollar, and that any person having a liquor drinker's license and shall lend the same to any person without one, for the purpose of obtaining liquor, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the ordinance, and be subjected to the penalty of twenty-five dollars fine. The proceeds of the sale of the licenses are to go to the public schools. It was referred to the city attorney for his opinion as to its legality.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—Adkins vs. Edwards, two cases. Argued by Col. J. H. Guy for appellee and B. B. Munford, esq., for appellant, and submitted.

While Col. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was riding down Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, yesterday afternoon, a horse slipped and fell partly upon him, raining and badly bruising one of his legs.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Joseph L. Ferrell, the Philadelphian, who has bought Hog Island, is having the island surveyed preparatory to putting summer houses and making other improvements there during the spring.

Mr. Joseph S. House, of Frederick county, Md., has just purchased from Mrs. Laura J. Downey, the "Loudoun Mill" and farm of 96 acres, situated near Taylorstown, Loudoun county, and four miles from Point of Rocks, for \$7,000.

Mr. W. W. Wysox, who has for the past eight or ten months been connected with the editorial department of the Richmond *Whig*, has severed his connection with that journal in order to assume a similar position on the *Lynchburg Virginian*, under its new management.

In the House of Delegates yesterday a bill was introduced to incorporate the Rich Valley Iron and Gypsum Mining Company. Among the incorporators are Henry Fairfax and J. Hal Dulany, of Loudoun. The bill allows the company to run a railroad from a point in Rich Valley to the Norfolk and Western road.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Delegates authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the Norfolk and Western railroad. The amount and the terms upon which such stock is to be sold is left to the discretion of the directors. The present capital stock of the Norfolk and Western is \$25,000,000—\$18,000,000 preferred and \$7,000,000 common.

The State military board yesterday considered the question of making allowance towards defraying the expenses of the Virginia troops attending the military encampment at Washington. The board thought it would cost less for the troops to participate in the national encampment than to have one of their own in the State. No definite action was taken.

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Delegates directing the inquiry of the right of druggists to sell liquor in localities where prohibition has been adopted, even on a physician's prescription. The resolution also declares that in order to evade prohibition manufacturers of patent medicines were making tonics the basis of which is intoxicating liquors.

Yesterday, at noon, fire was discovered in the establishment of John B. Harris, a colored man, on Third street between Marshall and Clay, Richmond. The building, which was badly damaged, has been given notoriety under the name of Harris' Hall as the lodging place of District Assembly No. 49 of New York, when attending the Knights of Labor Convention, in October.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Ex-Senator Thurman is mentioned for Secretary of the Treasury.

Henry Berwanger, who killed Carrie Peltz March 11, in Baltimore, has been declared insane, and sent to the State insane hospital.

A dispatch from Summerville, S. C., says an earthquake shock at 6 o'clock yesterday evening was the worst that has occurred in two months.

The increase of sales of the Methodist Book Concern for the past year over the preceding year was reported to the Philadelphia Conference to be \$229,051.25.

The Delaware Iron Company's mill at New Castle, Del., closed down because of the men refusing to go to work until two discharged employees were reinstated.

The President was 50 years old yesterday. There was no special observance of his birthday at the White House. In the evening he attended a minstrel performance.

Lieut. A. G. Wilcox, U. S. A., has been arrested in St. Louis on the charge of hypnotizing his pay account. Major Benton, of the ninth cavalry, has been sentenced to dismissal.

Mother Euphemia, superior of the Order of Sisters of Charity in this country, died at the mother house near Emmitsburg yesterday. She had been at the head of the order for twenty-five years.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—At the meeting of the hospital committee of the board of guardians of the Philadelphia poor yesterday, Dr. T. N. McLaughlin, physician-in-chief of the Philadelphia Hospital, presented a report of the success of the treatment adopted about one month ago for patients in the institution suffering from consumption. He said that so far the success of the treatment was almost marvelous, and in the cases which had agreed to submit to the methods adopted, no other had been used.

Dr. McLaughlin first obtained the idea from a paper read before a college of science, at a recent meeting in Paris, by one of the professors in the University of Lyons. It was recommended so highly and had shown such gratifying results in France that Dr. McLaughlin decided to test it in the hospital. He explained the treatment to the patients, when thirty of them agreed to submit to the operation. To these patients, who were considered to be suffering from the last stages of consumption, two rectal injections of carbonic acid gas prepared by the process given by the French physicians were given each day, all the medicine being abandoned. The patients at once began to show signs of improvement. The night sweats ceased as if by magic, the almost constant pains from which they suffered vanished, the excretions of the body were regular and became natural, and the appetite returned. The sick grew brighter and stronger each day, and since the beginning of the treatment one of the number has gained twelve pounds in weight while others have gained from three to five pounds in the same time. How far the improvement will continue under the treatment cannot yet be judged, but the results have been so satisfactory that Dr. McLaughlin has abandoned all other remedies in the treatment of patients who can be induced to submit to the operation, and he is so agreeably surprised at the results that he feels almost ready to say that a cure for consumption, which has always been considered fatal when once developed, has been found.

ROBBERY OF THEIR APPAREL.—Mr. Z. M. Knott, with Shuster & Co., and cousin of Assistant Postmaster-General Leo Knott, and Mr. Arthur Roberts of the Hydrographic Office, went to their room last night at 8 o'clock and found, to their horror, that their clothes had entered and carried off all their clothes, except two dress shirts and several of last week's collars and cuffs. Along with the clothes went one clock and several other articles of bric-a-brac. Mr. Roberts' fine baido was left, but he can't wear it unless the weather gets warmer. The same may be said of a pair of trousers stretchers belonging to Mr. Knott, which the thieves overlooked. The police were called, but failed to find a clue. The thieves probably carried that away with them also. The total loss will reach \$150, as the young men wear pretty good clothes. All society engagements that they have ahead are hereby declared off, until they can find a tailor who has sufficient confidence in them. As it is nearly time for spring suits, the young men are not as depressed as they might other wise have been, and they tender their thanks to the thieves for their thoughtfulness. —*Washington Critic*.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Special Cor. of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, March 18.—Thus far there has been but one roll call in the House of Delegates. That call was made the day the General Assembly convened, and showed that nearly every member was present. Those who were not present Wednesday came in to-day. Among them were delegates Cardwell, Wise and Waddill. The latter came in smiling and laughing, and meeting Major Carter, the journal clerk, told him a very funny thing on Delegate Hylton, which I cannot refrain from writing in the *Legislature*; he has never made a speech, and the only thing he does is to sit quietly in his seat and "vote the straight republican ticket." Very often he says "aye" and "no" in such a feeble way that clerk Bigger has much trouble in recording Mr. Hylton's vote. To-day Speaker Stuart had under consideration the matter of filling vacancies on certain committees. Mr. Hylton does not like to serve on a committee, and when talking to day with Mr. Waddill he said, "I do think that they have the d-m-n-st fools on the asylum committees that can be found in the Legislature." Then pausing awhile he added, "That man Stuart was looking at me to-day, and I wouldn't be surprised if he didn't get me on one of them." Speaker Stuart has not made the appointments yet, but it would be real funny if he selected Mr. Hylton, who, by the way, hasn't a single enemy in the General Assembly.

A member of the Legislature who has been questioning the other members upon the matter of adopting the constitutional amendment to compel the bondholders to fund within a certain time or lose the principal, tells me that there are seventeen senators and forty-three delegates who have a tendency to vote for the constitutional amendment. His estimate does not tally with mine. On the other hand, while I find that there are quite a number of democratic members who will vote for the proposition when it is submitted, if it be submitted at all, there are many others who will not give their vote to such a measure. The democratic members will consider the matter in caucus next week, and the republicans will also discuss the proposition. I think the republicans will unanimously oppose any measure looking to repudiation—at least I have been so informed by one of them.

Mr. Downing, of Warren, introduced a bill in the House to-day, the object of which is to relieve the payment of certain moneys borrowed from the county school fund, apportioned to those districts. The money in question was apportioned in 1885 and 1887, and amounts to about five hundred dollars.

I have noticed many times what perfect quiet there is in the House or Senate when Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge is praying. No such attention is shown to any other minister. It is a hard matter to keep the House perfectly quiet at any time. Dr. Hoge's prayers are very short but they are fervent and eloquent. When called upon to day he said: "We humbly adore thee Great God the fountain of being, of all blessedness. We worship thee as God, father of our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom alone we have access to Thee. For his sake we beseech Thee to grant us free remission of our sins, and grace and honor to serve Thee all our days. May we walk humbly, and reverently and obediently before Thee; and kindly and courteously and charitably towards all our fellow men. Grant thy blessing to rest upon our Commonwealth, upon its Governor and legislators, upon its judges and magistrates, and upon its institutions of learning and industrial pursuits, and upon all its enterprises which have for their object the welfare and prosperity of the people. And to this end, oh God, direct and overrule the deliberations of thy servants in this house to-day, and to the end of this session, we ask for Christ's sake. Amen." I have known other ministers to offer up prayer, that would almost fill two columns. "Dr. Hoge's prayers," said a delegate to-day, "are always to the point, and impress me more than the prayers of any other preacher."

Legislative.

In the State Senate yesterday bills were passed to amend an act for the protection of sheep in the counties of Frederick, Clarke, and Charlotte; and to amend the charter of the Bristow Brownstone Company and to increase its capital stock.

Mr. Meredith presented the petition of the Farmers' Convention held at Alexandria against the appropriation of \$500 to certain agricultural societies.

Bills were introduced making appropriations to the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, providing for the appropriation of \$25,000 to be used in building quarters for students—\$10,000 for refitting a machine shop and purchasing machinery, and \$5,000 annually for contingent expenses; to incorporate the Prince William Improvement Company; to prescribe a general law for the protection of game in the State of Virginia, and to repeal all existing acts touching the same; making it the duty of persons doing business for which a license is required to post the license at the front door of the place of business or, in case there is no place of business, to exhibit his license, &c., and in relation to those dealing with unlicensed persons, &c., and contracts with unlicensed persons, &c.; to impose a penalty on officers of the State for receiving (except for identification) coupons for taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the Commonwealth, and to amend the charter of the town of Falls Church, in the county of Fairfax.

Among the numerous bills, principally of a local character, introduced in the House of Delegates was one for the relief of B. S. English, deputy treasurer of Westmoreland county, and one empowering King George county to vote by districts on the question of liquor license or no liquor license.

Look out for clever imitations of Salvation Oil. Its unprecedented success provokes counterfeiters. These are the days when the man with the shotgun goes out hunting and gets back with a bad cold. Then Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is in order.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria postoffice March 19. Persons calling for letters will please say they are advertised. Advertisers, not called for within thirty days, will be sent to the dead letter office.

Anderson, Mrs. J.	Miller, Miss Jane
Besler, Miss Martha	Moore, Miss Jane
Blainheim, Carrie G.	Mount, Miss Kate
Boh, Harry L.	Norton, W. C.
Bruner, Hannah	Pettit, P.
Brown, W. H.	Roy, Mrs. M.
Buckingham, Mrs. T. F.	Shaffer, Teddy
Carter, Mrs. Lucinda	Simpson, Miss Salie
Cor, Mrs. Mary Lou	Sorrell, Theresa
Chamberlain, Mrs. M.	Travers, Miss Etta
Camp, Mrs. B.	Tyler, Miss E.
Dundas, Miss Carrie	Washington, Mrs. Alla
Foster, Mrs. Thomas	Watson, Miss Bessie
Hamilton, Mrs. Mabel	Washington, Miss F.
Henderson, Mrs. A.	Whitlow, B. L.
Hudson, T.	Whitehurst, Miss L.
King, Mr.	Williams, Mrs. Rosa
McFarland, Miss M.	Wilkins, John
McGinn, Miss Jane E.	Wagner, Mrs. H.
Malaker, Mrs. Margaret	Zeigler, Gottlieb
	W. W. HERBERT, P. M.

Letter From Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9, 1887.—My room is one of about seventy in the same building, all of which once formed one of the great convents of the capital. It is a venerable old building, around which many pleasant traditions and tender recollections are entwined. It has a large court yard and foundation, spacious halls with colonnades of pure white columns and a flat roof, with high side walls, provided with port holes. Since the days of eviction and confiscation it has slowly been going into disuse and decay. The parlor walls are covered with moss and mould, and the door hinges are red with rust. The floors are covered with the dust of mouldering walls, and the ceilings let in the sunshine and the rain.

Thus where peace and piety Once unmolested lived alone, Now, mice, lizards, bats and Night birds find there home.

The chapel has corn and hay in Place of book of pray and psalter, And sheep and goats lived where mass Was said and incense burned before the altar.

Though time has dealt very severely with the old convent and court yard, yet the external feudal form is as perfect to day as it was three hundred years ago. The ponderous old door with its great bolts and bars still swings to and fro under the wide arched entrance, and now as of old is guarded night and day. The door keeper meets and questions every stranger at the entrance, and he may not permit him to enter, this depending on his own whims, and the orders received from his modern would-be liege lord. Thus when we retire for the night we rest secure under the protection of the court yard gate and the guard with a stone wall two feet thick and forty feet high and policemen on the outside. On the inside the hall door is barred and my room door is securely locked, besides the windows are inclosed with prison-like bars and we have our "side arms" on the inside. The room fronts the court yard and fountain and has an abundance of sun, light and ventilation. The floor is made of brick flags and the walls are painted light blue, while the ceiling is white and is adorned with red, white and blue stucco work. It has a nest like old fashioned door with a little black cross over the top. There is no stove, as the climate never demands it, but there is a very large door-window which retains its ancient form (which is yet the fashion), of being without sash or window glass. Yet the fashion is a bad one, in as much as that when it rains all classes must shut the shutters and light the lamp—more often a candle. Thus it is this style of habitation when surrounded by feudal customs is to the stranger almost the embodiment of loneliness; but he must learn to rest easy amongst all, for it's the fashion, and few live here without equal protection, and as it is deemed necessary, in time we learn to like it and now, were we to seek new quarters we should demand it. Yet, with all, to be a stranger in a strange land, and alone in your room night after night is at times lonely, lonely. But the darkest clouds may have a bright border, and, indeed, it seemed so with us to-night when the light of the full, round tropical moon shone in through my open window; besides:

Books, pen and solitude Can supply many charms; Though we be far from home, And live in the midst of alarms. "And my quiet little room," 'tis a harbor, A haven of rest unto me, When I'm tired of the rude, restless billows That toss me about on life's sea. "Tis here I can sit in contentment, And think my own thoughts for awhile, And dare the rude world to molest me, And face even fate with a smile. "A narrow white bed and a table, A chair with a cane-bottom seat, With faith in a possible future, Makes life in my own room complete." RAMBLER.

Dr. D. Rawls, of Connorsville, Ind., pronounces Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup an infallible remedy. Use Salvation Oil for severe headache, and you will always find almost instant relief by so doing. We recommend it as a good family medicine.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The stock market was extremely weak and dull at the opening this morning, first prices showing declines of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from last evening's final figures. The market was duller than at this time for any day this year, and while prices exhibited a declining tendency, the fluctuations were for only $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. generally, and the dealings showed absolutely no feature. At 11 o'clock the market was exceedingly dull and steady. Money easy at 4.

NEW YORK, Mar. 19.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, \$363,000; loans, decrease, \$689,500; specie, decrease, \$1,248,100; legal tenders, increase, \$76,000; deposits, decrease, \$2,036,400; circulation, decrease, \$8,500. The banks now hold \$7,338,350 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 19.—Virginia 6s consolidated 53 $\frac{1}{2}$; past-due coupons 64; new 3s 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; 10-40s —bid to-day.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, March 19, 1887.—There are no new features in the Flour markets; transactions are mainly confined to the near wants of the trade, but no pressure to sell is shown by either millers or wholesale dealers. Prime Wheat continues in very light receipt and is in constant demand, readily selling at full prices; common to fair lots are also a shade higher, while futures show a slight improvement and a more healthy tone along the entire list. Corn is active. Eye and Oats are steady. Produce is firm and wanted at the recent advance.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 19.—Cotton steady and firm; middling 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Flour steady and quiet. Wheat—Southern steady; red 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; amber 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; No 1 Maryland 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; bid; Western lower and dull; No 2 winter red spot and March 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; May 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; June 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Corn—Southern firm and steady; white 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; yellow 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; Western lower and quiet; mixed spot 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mar 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; Apr 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; May 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; June 47 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oats firm and steady; Southern and Penna 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; Western white 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; do mixed 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; 35 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rye quiet at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$. Provisions nominally steady. Eggs lower at 16. Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Whiskey quiet at \$1 23 at 24. Other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton quiet but firm; uplands 10; Orleans 10 3-16; futures steady. Flour quiet. Wheat steady. Corn lower and easier. Pork firm at \$15.50. Old Mess Pork firm at \$15.50. Lard steady at \$7.00.

CHICAGO, March 19.—11 a. m.—Wheat opened steady at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ for May and is now quoted at 81. May Corn 39 3-16; May Oats 28 15-16; May Pork 20.50; May Lard 37 3-16.

BILE BEANS CURE MALARIA. Just received and for sale by W. F. CREIGHTON & CO.

UNCAVISED SUGAR CURED HAMS, BREAKFAST PIECES AND SHOULDERES just received by J. C. MILBURN.

GRAHAM FLOUR, in 5-lb packages. GEO. McBUENY & SON.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

From Richmond.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, March 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Hoge introduced a joint resolution looking to the amendment of the constitution to compel State creditors to fund their bonds within six months after the passage of the bill.

The resolution was laid on the table without a recorded vote being taken.

Delegate Borum says Gen. Mahone is expected here this afternoon to confer with republican members of the General Assembly. The object of his visit is to map out a strict line of policy for republicans to pursue.

Delegate Loving, of Amherst, introduced a bill appropriating seventy-two thousand dollars to pay claims allowed disabled soldiers and marines under the act approved February 24, 1884.

The bill authorizing the Norfolk and Western Railroad Co. to increase its capital stock, was ordered to engrossment in the Senate.

Killed Four Men.

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 19.—Two weeks ago Walter Ridgely, a wealthy farmer, living twenty miles north of here, shot and killed two ferrymen who were trying to force exorbitant charges out of a St. Louis drummer for putting him across the river. Ridgely took the drummer's part. The ferrymen insulted him for this and attempted to draw their weapons, when Ridgely shot them both dead. Upon examination Ridgely was discharged. John Murphy, a brother of one of the men killed, and an uncle of the other swore to kill Ridgely on sight. Last night Ridgely, on horseback, was returning home from a neighbor's, and on entering a strip of woods was fired on from ambush. The horse fell dead, but its rider escaped unharmed and rolled over on the opposite side of the horse to that from which the firing proceeded. The two would-be murderers, who were the uncle and brother mentioned, thinking that Ridgely was dead, approached. When within about 10 feet Ridgely suddenly raised up and shot both assailants dead in their tracks. This makes four men that Ridgely has killed over a simple ferry boat transaction.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Mar. 19.—A special from Van Wirt, Ohio, says The boiler in O. H. Passler's saw mill exploded and killed two persons. There was a strike in the mill and a volunteer gang of hands were getting out lumber to fill a contract. The mill is almost a total wreck. The hands were heading a car, and escaped injury, but Sam Miller, a stove-bolt maker, and Frank Bartfield, a school teacher, were in the building and were instantly killed. The top of Miller's head was blown off, and he was mutilated beyond recognition. He leaves a family. Bartfield's skull was crushed, his arms and legs were broken and he was otherwise mangled.

The Retaliator Bill, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular to customs officers promulgating the recent act of Congress authorizing the "President to protect the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen and American trading and other vessels in certain cases," etc., and the act relating to the "importing and landing of mackerel caught during the spawning season," and calling particular attention to their provisions.

Collision.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 19.—About 10:30 a